

THE LOCAL MILITARY.

Shares Held by Companies of

the past few weeks elections have been held for the positions of Captain, First Lieutenant, District Surgeon, Quartermaster, and to fill vacancies. Adjutant S. P. Venable was elected captain of Company D, and has been promoted successively to the grades of corporal, sergeant, quartermaster, and battalion adjutant. He is now in the position of captain-elect, and is aided by his associates as thoroughly as to successfully command a company. E. David Brown of Company B elected first lieutenant of Company A. Brown has been a member of the National Guard since 1901, and has had considerable success as a rifle shooter. J. Harry Atchison of Company C elected the vacant second lieutenant in Company A. He has been about three years and has taken considerable interest in athletics. He is a member of the National Guard. Lieutenant E. J. Allen was elected to the captaincy of that company. He has been a member of the infantry since 1901, and has been promoted through all the grades to the position of captain. Second Lieutenant Allison was chosen to fill the vacancy caused by the promotion of Lieutenant Zea. Lieutenant Allison has been a member of the National Guard since 1901, and has been accompanied the brigade team in many contests. It was through his efforts that the team made such an excellent showing at the midway range last week.

Company D elected as its first lieutenant, William E. Dix, a soldier who had been a member of the National Guard since 1901. His popularity is attested by the fact that he has been offered commissions several times, but he has declined to accept them. Hereafter, but declined to accept them.

Sergeant Grove of Company D was elected second lieutenant of that company. He has been a member of the National Guard since 1901, and has been sergeant of Company C, 2d United States Volunteer Engineers. He saw service in Cuba, covering a period of six months in the island. He was recommended by his colonel for a commission in the regular army, but declined to accept action was taken.

The regular monthly meeting of the National Guard Association of the United States on the honorary staff of the Division Light Infantry Corps were held by the appointment of Captain John A. Arnold, all formerly National Guardsmen and officers in the infantry before the war. The meeting was held on the following applicants for membership elected:

Company A—N. T. Martie, R. A. Stokes, and Aubrey M. Raul and Louis Kelly.

Company B—George W. Goodman and Alfred Robertson and Nicholas Pezz.

Company D—Frank J. Pault, W. E. Sear, Richard E. Duckett and C. Carson.

Several other applications were held at the next meeting, because the applicants of passed surgeon's examination.

MILITARY PREPAREDNESS

the Division of the Army and Navy has been successful in the Century.

fast as the new navy was built up to break in the men to handle it. The officers who first took hold and developed the possibilities of our torpedo fleet, for instance, really deserve as much as their successors have rightly received for handling them with dash and endurance. It was the admirals, Lieutenants and officers in the navy who exercised the new ships in squadron, giving the training without which they and Sampson would have found tasks incomparably more difficult. As ordinary officers and seamen, it was their incessant practice of taking the ships and the guns at sea, in the year in and year out, that made it possible to keep up the never relaxing blockade at Santiago, to steam into the bay in the darkness, to prevent down and make repairs of the machinery, and finally to hit what they aimed at. The men who made ready the great bulk of what in the army are called staff places are held by line companies. The men who made ready the men who had handled or were to handle them. In the engineering bureau were men who had handled or were to handle

of information, were held by me

commanded ships in actual service, were thus to command them against bandits. The head of the bureau of navigation is the chief of staff, and he has been an officer of distinction, doing like all of the other bureau chiefs special service. From the highest to the lowest officer, every naval man has taken part, during time of peace, in work which he would have to do in war. The commodores and captains

... took active part in the war had led fleets in sea service or at the

been in command of single ships or fleets. There was not one thing they could do in war which they had not done before, save actually receive the enemy's attack.

the army is exactly as good as the navy, and in the lower ranks the

ce is as great. In no service, ashore or afloat, in the world could better men of all grades be found than the lieutenants, captains, and the infantry, mounted and dismounted cavalry at Santiago. But in the army the staff bureaus are perma-

positions, instead of being held by them, as they should be, by officers de-

the line, with the needs of the line experiences of actual service fresh in their minds.

by the different companies of the industry and according

of the infantry and cavalry. In
us in Washington were absolutely en
ed in red tape, and were held for
part by elderly men, of fine record
past, who were no longer fit to bread
gh routine and to show the extraor

energy, business capacity, unwillingness to accept responses were needed. Finally, the high

had been absolutely denied that to practice their profession to which higher officers of the navy had long accustomed. Every time a warship went to sea and cruises around the world, it has just such an experience as

colonel of a regiment would have
off for a six or eight months' m

during those six or eight months he constantly practiced his regiment in every kind of duty which it would have to perform in battle. Every warship in the American navy, and not a single regiment of the American army, had had this experience.

We Are in the Lead.
In the table of the armed strength of
countries it is customary to put
first among the nations of the
with an active army of 1,125,000 sol-

a first reserve of 2,500,000 and a reserve of 1,375,000, bringing up

number of available soldiers on a war footing to about 5,100,000, as against 5,000,000 in Germany, 4,800,000 in France, 2,500,000 in Italy, 1,600,000 in Austria-Hungary and 1,000,000 in Turkey. But a recognized

ity among military men, the *Figaro* of Paris, in a recent issue dis-

can put in the field the largest army in the world in time of war, and says the United States are not a great military power from the point of view of these feeble foot forces in peace, but in time of

the nucleus of the vastest arm
world."

—◆◆—

One on Him.

the Chicago News.

st that lamp!" roared Mr. Pegel, who
eating some water for shaving pur-

...of one of your old the

reminds he of you at the theater," Mrs. Pegel, sweetly.

"Reminds you of me?" he thundered. "In any way? Speak, woman."

Now, this makes the fourth time it has come out and every time it goes out it